

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1796.

WARSAW, May 4.

AUTHENTIC intelligence is received here, that the Russian troops under command of general Valerian Suboff continue their military operations with the best success against the Persian robbers. They have already taken the important commercial town and fortress Derbent, situated in the northern part of the Persian province Sirwan, on the Caspian sea. That fortress is entirely surrounded with lofty mountains, and the only pass through which an army can approach Persia. In the year 1788 it surrendered to the Russian army under Peter the great, but was restored to Persia in 1734.

ROME, May 14.

Four plenipotentiaries of his holiness, accompanied by the Spanish ambassador, have just set out from here. It is presumed two of them are going to Paris to negotiate a peace—the two others to treat with general Buonaparte for a suspension of arms. The last are the senators Rezzonico and marquis Maffina. His holiness has issued an edict forbidding any emigration from his dominions—Every hour some couriers arrive here; they are sent by the governors of the towns on the frontiers, and the senators and magistrates of different provinces, to receive the pope's orders respecting the conduct they are to observe in the present critical situation of Italy. The senate held on the 10th a meeting at Bologna; but what was resolved is not yet known. On the 11th, the senators Malvasia and Caparra, and the confessor of the senate, Pistorini, set out in a carriage with four horses—they took the road to Modena, probably to meet the French general. A courier was at the same time dispatched to Rome to the ambassador of the senate, who immediately had a long audience with the pope.

FRIEBURG, May 23.

Extract of a dispatch from field-marshal count de Wurmser, to the Helvetic body at Basle.

"Gentlemen,
"Your answer of the 26th April, is by no means calculated to remove my uneasiness respecting the preservation of the line of neutrality; my suspicions are in much the more grounded, that since that time, I have learnt the French have formed a camp in the environs of Brundoth, without your having deigned any way to oppose it. The important post I am intrusted with, obliges me to require for my own security, other guarantees besides writings; for the enemy in the enthusiasm of their success in Italy, will soon think themselves allowed, if it favours their design, to break the neutrality, especially when there will be no other barrier to oppose them but indeterminate words. I therefore request you, gentlemen, and for the last time, to gather on the frontiers means sufficient to repulse force by force; without which I shall take all the severe measures which circumstances will require."

Extract of a letter from Basle, May 28.

"Our situation becomes every day more and more alarming; the troops which our cantons have sent, are returning in great numbers into our city; which has rendered it necessary to form three camps in the environs."

"The magistrate in compliance with field-marshal Wurmser's request, has sent an express to the French general, to desire him not to go beyond the limits of their frontiers, that hostilities might be avoided; the Swiss being constrained to oppose the most active resistance to the least insult. The French general returned a very polite answer, assuring the Helvetic body, they might rely on the strict observance of the neutrality; that those collections of men had no other end in view than to prevent smuggling, and cause the imports to be regularly paid on that frontier."

"P. S. As the courier departs, the mail from Italy arrives—Report circulates, that the city of Mantua has surrendered to the French, by capitulation."

VIENNA, May 11.

Besides the troops sent already to the army in Italy, 25,000 men are lately ordered to proceed thither with the utmost speed. Measures are taken along the Danube to Italy, to carry the infantry by waggons, so that they can be at their place of destination within 10 days. Artillery and pioneers are gone by post to Italy.

The activity in the war department and arsenals cannot be described, ten squadrons of Cypriotusky mounted from this day, and every day fresh troops arrive from Hungary, Galicia, who only make a stay of one day, when they are transported in the manner above described.

MONTAUBAN, 1st Prairial.

As soon as the courier arrived, which announced a discovery of the conspiracy, the alarm bell

was sounded here, the alarmed citizens hasten in crowds to the municipality; the mayor tells them he is utterly ignorant from what authority the order was issued; the gaol keeper assures them he has no knowledge of it. The courier at length arrives, our exclusifs surround the post-office, and possess themselves of the news; but it would be difficult to picture to you their despair, when they discovered that the conspiracy had been a trick. They now endeavour to persuade themselves that this conspiracy is only chimerical, as a proof of which they give the minutes of Louvet, whom they call the defender of oppressed patriots.

One Pages, a stocking manufacturer, a member of the former revolutionary committee, lately arrived at Paris, is suspected of having been the courier from the insurrection committee.

Through all the small neighbouring villages, the arrival of the express has been preceded by meetings at the houses of the ringleaders of the terrorists.

DINANT, 4th Prairial.

The discovery of the hideous plot of Drouet, Bouché, &c. has been the topic of every conversation here within eight days past. Every friend to the constitution, order and peace, rejoice at this fortunate event, which appears to have darkened certain countenances but newly radiant.

Many of our exclusifs had adopted the dubious plan of their patron, Ch. Duvai; we are now assured they at last begin to think something of the reality of this conspiracy.

News are circulated, that two envoys of the self created directory of public safety, were arrived at St. Malo; and that after finding the mine had been counter-worked at Paris, they fled. I cannot say upon what grounds this rumour is founded; the authenticity of which I do not vouch for.

PARIS, June 12.

BATTLE OF THE RHINE.
COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of the 10th of June.

Messages from the directory were read—The first announced that the king of Sardinia had notified the treaty concluded with the French republic—The second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, on the right banks of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were intrenched at Altenkirchen. Kleber attacked them and gained a brilliant victory. 3000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards, and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy—The same message reports that Buonaparte, at the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 8th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the river Mentio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water—this action made the enemy give way—the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried, a fortress and his magazines are in our hands—the troops of the republic, after having made 500 prisoners, entered Verona.

June 11. The executive directory received letters from the commander in chief, Jourdan, at half past 9 yesterday evening. They contain the news of a signal victory obtained by the army commanded by the general of division Kleber, 4th June, at Altenkirchen, on the right bank of the Rhine—3000 prisoners, 4 colours, 12 cannon, a number of ammunition waggons and stores, are the fruits of this victory.

Another courier arrived this morning from the army in Italy, announces, that Buonaparte had attacked the army of Beaulieu intrenched under Mantua; he took his head quarters, cannon, magazines and a great number of prisoners. Beaulieu is completely routed. (This news is official.)

23d Prairial.

On the question, "Shall the denunciation against Drouet be admitted?" Of 386 members, 353 voted in the affirmative, and 33 in the negative.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

Sitting of the 21st Prairial.

The council approves the resolution of the council of five hundred: "That the army of the Sambre and the Meuse has not ceased to deserve well of its country."

Detoury assures the council that the anarchists who had fixed on this day to attempt again their destructive plan—have been discovered, and prevented from putting their infernal schemes into execution, by government.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE.

Extract of a letter from general Jourdan, to the executive directory.

"Head quarters, Raunem,

10th Prairial, (June 7.)

"I have the honour of addressing a copy of general Kleber's report to you.—You will learn with plea-

sure that this general has continued his march along the right bank of the Rhine, and that the enemy has been completely beaten at Altenkirchen, on the 10th inst. (June 4)—3000 prisoners, 4 standards, 12 pieces of cannon, several waggons, quantities of warlike stores, and equipages, are the fruits of this victory.

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

The commissary of the executive directory, near the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the directory.

"Head quarters, Raunem,

10th Prairial, (June 7.)

"To announce another battle, is only relating another victory!—The brave Kleber has totally defeated, near Altenkirchen, the body of Austrian troops which meant to stop his march: 12 pieces of cannon, 4 pair of colours, and more than 3000 prisoners, are the testimony of the triumph of the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. Magazines of provisions, forage and ammunition, which were thought to be in safety by the enemy, have also been taken by him. He pursues the course of his success, and is actually on the Lahn.—General Grenier has passed the Rhine at Neuwied, and has effected a junction with Kleber. This reinforcement enables him to act powerfully, and to cut in pieces the tardy succours which prince Charles has sent to Wurtemberg. General Jourdan assists this operation by two regiments of cavalry, which are about crossing the Rhine to join the corps on the Lahn. Never was there a diversion more scientifically conceived and more vigorously, more ably executed. Soon will the seat of war be entirely on the right bank of the Rhine.

"The commander in chief will forward a more minute account of the affairs of Altenkirchen, and will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) "JOUBERT."

P. S. In the first report of the affairs of Leig, we only supposed about 1000 or 1200 prisoners: we now find upwards of 2000—the Hufar regiment of Bared alone, lost more than 600 men.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Crossing of the Minico—Battle of Borghetto—Capture of the fortress of Peschiera and of the magazines of Castelnuovo.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Peschiera, 13th Prairial, 4th year (June 1.)

Citizen Directors,

After the battle of Lody, Beaulieu crossed the Oglio and Minico; he followed his right to the lake of Garda—his left on Mantua, and erected batteries on all the angles of this line, in order to defend the passage of the Minico.

Head quarters were established on the 9th at Brescia. I ordered general of division Kilmaine, to march with 1500 cavalry, and six battalions of grenadiers, to Desio, and general Ruffa, with a half brigade of light infantry to Lalo. My intention was to induce Beaulieu to believe that I wanted to turn his flank by the upper part of the lake, to cut off the road of the Tyrol on the side of Riva. I kept all the divisions of the army in the rear, inasmuch that my right, with which I really meant to attack him, was only one day and an half's march from the enemy. I then placed the army behind the river Chenisa, where it appeared to be on the defensive, whilst general Kilmaine advanced to the post of Peschiera, and daily had some skirmishes with the advanced posts of the enemy, in one of which the Austrian general Lieptay was killed.

On the 10th, the division of general Angereau, relieved that of general Kilmaine, which retrograded to Lonado, and arrived that evening at Castiglione. Gen. Maffina was then at Mount Chero, and gen. Serrurier at Montize. At 2 o'clock, A. M. all the divisions were in motion, directing their march towards Borghetto, where I had determined to cross the Minico. The enemy's van-guard, consisting of 3 or 4000 infantry, and of 1800 horse, defended the approach of Borghetto. Our cavalry, on a slow trot, flanked and followed by our carabineers and grenadiers, charged them with much bravery, put the enemy's cavalry in disorder, and took from them a piece of artillery. The enemy then crossed the bridge, demolishing one of its arches. The light infantry immediately engaged. We were endeavouring with much difficulty to mend it under the fire of the enemy's batteries, when about 50 grenadiers, with gen. Gardenne, a grenadier in height as well as courage, at their head, threw themselves in the river, (the water being up to their chins) holding their muskets over their heads. The enemy believing they saw the dreadful column that attacked them at the bridge of Lody, &c. The bridge was mended with ease—our grenadiers instantly passed the Minico, and possessed themselves of Vallegio, the head quarters of Beaulieu, who had just left

It. However, the enemy staggered and partly routed, were drawn up in order of battle, between Valeggio and Villa Franca, but we took good care not to follow them. They appeared to rally, and their batteries were increased and moved towards us. This was exactly what I wished—I had much ado to contain the impetuosity, or rather the fury of the grenadiers.

In the mean time Gen. Angereau crossed the Minico—he had orders to move towards Pefchiera, following the banks of this river, and cut off the passes of the Tyrol from the enemy.—Beaulieu; and the wrecks of his army, would then have been completely surrounded without a possibility of retreating. In order to prevent the enemy from perceiving the movement of general Angereau, I caused them to be vigorously cannonaded from Valeggio; but being instructed, by their parols, of gen. Angereau's march, the enemy fled towards the road of Castelluova. A reinforcement of cavalry joined them at the same time, and enabled them to protect their retreat. Our cavalry, commanded by gen. Murat, did wonders.—This general himself disengaged several of our light infantry, whom the enemy were about making prisoners. The chief of brigade of the 10th regiment of light infantry has equally distinguished himself. Gen. Angereau arrived at Pefchiera, found the place evacuated by the enemy.

On the 12th at break of day, we marched to Rivoli; but the enemy had already crossed the Adigeo, and broken down almost all the bridges. The loss of the enemy, on this day, is computed at 1500 men, and 500 horses, killed and taken prisoners. Among the latter is prince de Coutlo, lieutenant-general of the armies of the king of Naples, and commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry. We have also taken five pieces of cannon, two twelve and 3 six pounders, and seven or eight covered waggons, loaded with military stores. We found magazines at Castelluova, of which a part was already consumed by fire. General of division, Kilmaine, had a horse wounded under him.

Thus are the Austrians totally expelled Italy. Our advanced posts are on the mountains of Germany. I will not mention the men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery—to do this it would be necessary to name every grenadier and carabinier of the van-guard—they all defy and laugh at death.—They are now well used to meet cavalry, which they despise—nothing equals their courage unless it is the gaiety with which they undergo repeated forced marches.—They sing alternately their country and the God of love. You would naturally suppose, that arrived at the places destined for their rest, they would at least seek to enjoy some repose—but no, they amuse themselves by furnishing and planning the operations of the next day, and some of them often think very justly. The other day, whilst seeing a half brigade filing off, a light infantry man approached me and said, "General, we must do so and so."—"Sir, cried I, will you be silent?" and he instantly disappeared. I have since endeavoured to find him (for what he hinted was exactly what I had ordered) but I fought in vain.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Head quarters, Pefchiera, 13th Prairial, June 1, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

I send you enclosed a copy of the manifesto I published on entering the Venetian territories.

The republic of Venice had suffered Pefchiera, which is a strong place, to be occupied by the Imperialists; but thanks to the victory of Burghetto; we have possession of it, and I now write to you from this city.

General Massina occupies with his division Verona, a handsome and large city, where there are two bridges on the Adigeo.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The late residence of Louis XVIII.

Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, to the republic of Venice.

Brefcis, 10 Prairial, 4th year.

It is in order to deliver the finest part of Europe from the iron sway of the ambitious house of Austria, that the French army has overcome the most difficult obstacles.—Victory joining in hand with justice, has crowned its efforts. The remains of the enemy's army have retreated beyond the Minico. The French army passes on the territories of Venice to pursue them.—But it will be remembered that friendship has long united the two republics.—Religion, government, customs, and property, all shall be respected.—Let the people be not uneasy; the most severe discipline shall be maintained—and all that shall be furnished to the army, shall be strictly paid in specie.

The general in chief requests the officers of the republic, the magistrates and the priests, to make known his sentiments to the people, that mutual confidence may cement the friendship which has so long united the two nations.

Faithful to the path of honour as that of victory, the French soldier is only terrible to the enemies of his liberty, and of his country.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

The general of the division, chief of the Staff.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER.

Extract of a letter from the commissary of the executive directory, near the army of Italy, to the directory.

10th Prairial, 4th year.

Citizen Directors,

The army, on entering Lombardy on account of the defeat of the Austrians, had no cause to believe it would be forced to suppress the tumults of the people,

because, from the joy they have shown, it had every reason to suppose the contrary—I, however, feel happy to inform you, that the result was as favourable as it was suddenly effected.

"I was informed, on the 5th, by general Despinoy, who commanded at Milan, that in the suburbs of that city, on the day towards Pavia, some danger was apprehended by reason of the assembling of the people. Troops were sent to disperse them, but the rebels endeavoured to disarm them. Several were killed or wounded, the others flew, and order was again restored.

"In the course of the night I was told that insurrections had also taken place at Valtza, as well as at Pavia and at Lody, and that the tocsin was rung in the country, in order to alarm the people—that this sedition, which beyond doubt was fomented by nobles and priests, was raised for the purpose of assassinating the French; that the garrison of Pavia was disarmed, and that the country men had murdered the men employed by government for the transport of artillery and military stores.

"I did not hesitate to put a stop to this ferment. I ordered several suspicious persons under arrest, and these means, backed by the exertions of general Despinoy, restored peace to Milan.

"I immediately informed general Buonaparte of all these circumstances, he immediately arrived at Milan, and we set off for Pavia, the seat of the rebellion. On our coming to Berasco, general of brigade de Lafite, who commanded the van-guard, perceived a number of armed men to the number of 7 or 800, he fell on them and killed upwards of 100, the remainder took to flight, and our troops, justly irritated, set fire to the village.

"We continued our march to Pavia, whose gates we found shut, and the inhabitants in arms.—We were informed the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

"General Buonaparte summoned the rebels; but the summons not being answered, attacked the city. We cannonaded for some time, but the grenadiers breaking down the gates with axes, the rebels were either killed or dispersed, and the city was taken—we might be justified in saying by assault. The governor was liberated.

"I dismissed the municipality—and have replaced it. I have caused a number of nobles and priests to be arrested; some of whom, tried by a military commission, have been shot.—Peace is now entirely restored.

"Contributions are coming in in profusion.

(Signed) SALICETTI."

LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The minister is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy. We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the burden of the war, which will become more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the increasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66½ to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt.—What is still more embarrassing to him is, that the bank has just refused him 11,000,000l. to supply his present wants.

The king of Great Britain's proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and calling a new one.

GEORGE REX.

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve the present parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our royal proclamation; and the said parliament is hereby dissolved. The lords spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens and burgesses, and the representatives of counties and boroughs, are therefore excused from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July. It being our desire, and resolution to meet our people and have their advice in parliament as soon as possible; We hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to convoke a new parliament, declaring also, that by the advice of our privy council, we have this day given orders to our chancellor of Great Britain to expedite writs in form for calling a new parliament, to bear date the 21st of May, instant, and of force on Tuesday the 12th of July next.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The coach in which his majesty rode to the house of peers, was a sort of moveable fortress, constructed in a manner sufficient to resist every species of attack, and so hermetically closed up, as to conceal the monarch from the view of his faithful subjects.

S A L E M, July 26.

By captain Daniel Peirce, who arrived from Madeira on Sunday evening last, in 43 days, we are informed, that a Dutch fleet consisting of four sail of the line, three forty gun ships and two frigates, were lying at the Grand Canary, watering and procuring bread. It is said they are destined for the Cape of Good Hope—and an English frigate had been dispatched from Madeira to the Cape, in order to notify the English garrison of their approach. Recent letters from the Cape authorize us in saying that it would be an easy conquest to a much smaller force.

B O S T O N, July 26.

A gentleman is in town, who conversed at Newport, with the passengers of a vessel that left France June 7. They mention the situation of the country

as tranquil; provisions plenty. The French and Sardinians have ultimately adjusted and agreed to terms of pacification; and that no action had taken place on the Rhine; to the knowledge of the people of Bordeaux, at the date above mentioned.

July 27. Last evening arrived here the brig Mary, captain Burnham, from Liverpool, 51 days, the most prominent article by her is, the

BRITISH KING'S SPEECH.

Thursday, May 19, 1796.

My lords and gentlemen,

The public business being now concluded, I think proper to close this session, and at the same time acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention during the present session, have been of peculiar importance, and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

The happy effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a manner of such general concern.

I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I must in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the war. While I regret the extent of those demands which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.

These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our navigation and commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the national debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

I shall ever reflect with heart felt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place.—Called to deliberate on public affairs of your country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

The nature of the system introduced into France, afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time.

Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honourable terms; but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the benefit of their dearest interests.

A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and moral confidence between me and my parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happiness of my people.

N E W Y O R K, August 2.

Copy of a letter from the officer commanding the federal troops, sent to take possession of the post at Oswego, to Mr. George Scriba.

Fort Ontario, July 14, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of informing you, that the American flag, under a federal salute, was for the first time displayed from the citadel of this fort, at the hour of ten this morning.

A captain Clark and colonel Fothergill, were his majesty's officers left with a detachment of 30 men, for the protection of the works; from those gentlemen the greatest politeness and civility were displayed to us, in a justing transfer.

The buildings and gardens were left in the neatest order—the latter being considerably extensive and in high culture, will be no final addition to the comfort of the American officers who succeed this summer.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, &c.

F. ELMER.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

Extrait of a letter from New York, dated July 25th.

We have had several cases of the yellow fever in our city within the last few weeks. The late rains appear totally to have arrested the progress of it, so that no new case has occurred within the last fourteen days. The doctrine of importation loses ground daily in the minds of our citizens, the late cases not being referable to any known arrival of any suspected vessel, or article.

ANNAPOLIS, August 11.

Extrait of a letter from Captain James Bruff to the Secretary of War, dated Port of Oswego on Ontario, July 15, 1796.

I have the pleasure to announce that the British commandant of Port Ontario wrote to me on the 13th inst. that the king's stores were embarked and sent off; that he wished to get away with the detachment next morning by daylight, and requested me to send an officer that day as early as possible.

In consequence of this information and request, I instantly dispatched an officer, and next day (being the 14th) followed with the troops and two field pieces. On my arrival found the British garrison good and lieutenant Elmer in possession of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the music playing the President's march; and under a federal salute, displayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.

With pleasure I mention that the British commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and in the best order they would admit of; and we feel ourselves much indebted to captain Clark and lieutenant Pothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their gardens filled with vegetables and fruit.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. XIV.

*Vas quous qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas,
Laudibus in longum vates dimittitis ævum,
Phœbus securi fuditis carmina Bardi.*

LUCAN.

*Ye too, ye bards, who sing the brave in fight,
And to long ages tell their matchless might;
With artists boldness raise our fond acclaim,
And give unnumber'd songs to deathless fame.*

THAT in the most barbarous nations are often found most exquisite pieces of poetry, is now no longer doubted; and of all those works that have been thus composed the poems of Ossian are certainly hold the first rank. As the present prose translation of these last has often been reduced into verse by those who wished to view the poet in a dress similar to the original, I shall here insert three translations from him by a friend, which may perhaps afford some amusement to my readers.

ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

From the poem of Carleton.

O thou that revolv'st resplendent on high,
As round as the shield of my fathers in war!
Whence, O Sun, are thy beams which illumine
the sky?

What sources eternal thy glories prepare?

Thou comest abroad and awakenest the day,
In the awful effulgence of majesty drest:
At thy presence the dim twinkling stars fade away,
Cold and pale sinks the moon in the wave of the west.

But thou thyself rearest for ever alone;
What companion to thee in thy course can we find?
The oak of the mountains by storms are o'erthrown;
The mountains themselves to decay are consign'd;

The swell of the ocean decreases again;
The moon hides her horn, and is dark in the sky;
But thou, thou alone, dost unalter'd remain,
For ever rejoicing in glory on high.

When the fiercest with the thunder's loud rattling re-
sound,
And dark is the day, and unseemly each form,
From the clouds thou look'st forth, while thy glory
around

Thou fittest, and smiling deridest the storm.
But Ossian no more shall thy beauty behold;
Van to him are the splendours thy face which he lov'd,
Whether morn on the clouds forebids thy tresses of
gold.

Or thy last trembling beam bids the gates of the west.
And perhaps thou like me art allotted to die,
The light of thy beams shall one day be withdrawn,
With all thy clouds thou in darkness inglorious shalt lie,
Nor heed the importunate calls of the dawn.

Exult then, O Sun, in the strength of thy days,
As cheerful as the moon's feeble light,
When far the black clouds dream her pale gleam-
ing rays.

And thou wraps the tops of the mountains in night;
When o'er the wide heath the chill north winds
blow strong.

When does the course of their fury restrain;
The warring raveller halts cheerless along,
And mutters from the blast in the midst of the plain.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

From the song of Schma.

Daughter of descending night,
Gleaming in thy western light,
From behind the darkening cloud
Thy ethereal tresses stream abroad,

And flately thro' the silent sky
Rolls thy azure course on high.
Fair light to Ossian's soul unfold
What dost thou on the plains behold?
The winds have ceas'd their stormy war,
The murmuring torrent sounds afar;
The rocks dash back the roaring main;
With feeble hum along the plain;
The evening flies thy course pursue:
Say, fair light, what dost thou view?
But I see thy parting smile;
Thou dost linger but a while:
The waves around with joyful care
Haste to bathe thy lovely hair.
Thou silent Star of Eve, adieu!
Bid my soul its light renew.

TO THE MOON.

From Dardania.

Beauteous daughter of the sky!
Lovely shines thy face on high:
As thou dost in silence roll
Placid quiet fills the soul.

As thy eastern beams ascend
Countless stars thy course attend;
The clouds their glittering skirts display,
And brighten to thy silver ray.

Daughter of the silent night!
Who can rival thy mild light?
The stars with envy turn away,
And sicken at thy flood of day.

When thou dost hide thy lovely head,
And darkness o'er thy face is spread,
What unseen path doth thou pursue?
What other regions dost thou view?

Dost thou in sorrow seek relief?
Hast thou like me thy hall of grief?
Have they who with thee cheer'd the even,
Fall'n from their azure course in Heaven.

Yes, they have fall'n, fair light, and thou,
Dost often bid thy sorrows flow.
Thou too at last shalt leave the sky,
Nor longer radiant roll on high.

Then when thy darken'd form is hid,
They who with shame before thee fled,
The stars shall rule the glimm'ring night,
And gladden at thy faded light.

But now while full thy beauty blooms,
Nor age with cank'ring tooth consumes,
Cloth'd in bright'ning splendours rise,
And spread thy glories o'er the skies.

Burst ye winds the envious cloud;
Bid night's fair daughter shine abroad,
That the rough mountains may be bright,
And foamy ocean roll in light.

As the Inquisitor does not pretend to be a judge in love affairs, he hopes to be excused from the consideration of Dick Heartbroke's case.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED TO SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the 23d day of August, instant, at 10 o'clock,

THE dwelling HOUSE and LOT, and some Household Goods, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceased. The sale will be on the premises, and the terms notified at the sale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.
THIS is to give notice, That all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS TALBOT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the executrix hereof.

August 9, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.
R. B. LATIMER. }
Annapolis, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARF's tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on earnings, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector
of the revenue of Prince George's
and Anne-Arundel counties.
August 10, 1796.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and has no perceptible brand. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 25, 1796.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 20th of August next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises.

ONE undivided half of the ship HOPKINS, as she now lays in the Dock, being a part of the estate of captain JOHN STEVENS, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, she is a square stern'd vessel, built at West river in the year 1784, burthen thirty three tons, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix,

ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTS-HORN, treasurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each share by them held, on or before the first day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN, } Directors.
TOBIAS LEAR.

A general meeting of the old and new stockholders will be held at the house of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the first Monday in August next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, August 2, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpose of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any pro-
vocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of
July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM
KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five
feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down
look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat,
nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather
tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he
has been accustomed to running away, and will per-
sist in a lie if attacked. Whoever secures said fellow
in any goal, so that we get him again, shall receive
the above reward. All persons are forewarned har-
bouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore, as he was formerly a sailor, and take shipping.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths
of a dollar.

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate,
by a navigable canal, the waters of
Chesapeake with those of Dela-
ware Bay.

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for some years past the ma-
ny evils and inconveniences that arise from my
servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the
VINEXARD, under the pretence that they are allowed
the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly
forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that
kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous
principles will take notice of this advertisement, others
will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am
determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal pro-
secution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing
of that sort will be requisite.

July 20, 1796.

J. HALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's
county court, the next September term, for a com-
mission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and
line-traces of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT
MAJOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to
act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

WANTED.

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAELS, for
which a good price will be given. Apply to
the Printers.

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

STATE of MARYLAND. An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this State: And whereas many foreigners from the vicinity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this State, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this State do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this State, from any nation, kingdom or State, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this State, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the State of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said State, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other State or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this State; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this State; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this State, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this State seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this State and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this State.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this State, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this State, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this State.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre constitution et les lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les feisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'État de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme, fidèle sujet de cet état, et sera placé au droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges en lui dus; pourvu que personne de cesdits, ne

seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'Assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds acquis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans; à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdits.

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gerechtigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Geseze bürgerlicher und gottesdienstlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unserer Handels-veranstaltungen werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Beth-urung wann es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder bezeuge, dals ich hinfuero ein Bürger des Staates Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dals ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten." (welch besagten Eid oder Beth-urung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gerichte hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafur gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dals niemand der ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt bestellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Vertammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und habe das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform ertheilt wird, irgend eines besagten respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Beth-urung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle; damit es in besagtem Gerichte Protokoll eingezeichnet: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Beth-urung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem nachstehenden Grafschafts Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Beth-urung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichte einzeichnet.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dals ein Besagter, welcher vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte, oder vor dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder irgend einem

Grafschafts Gerichte, Dals irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Beth-urung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dals es aus dem protokollierten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichte erhehle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Beth-urung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben—sue ein zulaessliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dals solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafur in jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzunehmen in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dals, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Beth-urung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzunehmen zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dals keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Beth-urung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us, the undersigned, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000	10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5 ditto	1,000	5,000
10 ditto	400	5,000
20 ditto	100	2,000
55 ditto	50	2,750
5750 ditto	12	69,000
To be raised for the canal,		26,250

5847 Prizes, 175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.

17500 Tickets at 10 dollars 175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more respectfully requested to settle their accounts, either by note or payment. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly informed, that compulsory measures, of necessity, will be pursued, if they neglect this last notice, to which the subscriber solicitedly hopes early attention will be paid.

FREDERICK GREEN.
Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a foal HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.
July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.